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Where the hardwood stand is composed of post oak, blackjack oak, hackberry, cedar elm, winged elm, and honey locust, it is better to get rid of the trees and use the land for grazing. But where there are red oak, white oak, ash, walnut, or bottomland hardwoods, the land should be managed for timber production. It appears probable at this time that control of tree growth on commercial timber sites would be too expensive to be economically sound.

POUNDS OF ACID PER ACRE

The experience of soil conservation district cooperators in north Arkansas shows that foliage application of 8 pounds or more of acid per acre will kill the pine. "Pounds of acid per acre" is an expression of dosage rather than concentration and gives the amount of active ingredient applied. In any type of application it is important that the dosage and concentration of the active ingredient be known.

For woodland management work, complete kill of all undesirable hardwoods is not needed or even desired.

CEDAR KILL

Cedar can be killed with a basal treatment using 1 gallon of 2,4,5-T and 15 gallons of Diesel oil. Foliage treatment will kill cedar but the dosage and concentrations of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T required are too large to be economical.

The hormones used by the soil conservation district cooperators in north Arkansas were 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. All methods of hand application, mechanical application, and aerial application were tried to determine which methods would be best for farmers in Arkansas. Experience in the Ozarks has shown that for foliage application 2,4-D alone is not so good or so economical as a mixture of equal parts of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in the ester form. The pentyl esters have given the best results in the Ozarks region.

Present experience seems to show that 2,4,5-T may be more efficient for basal and stump treatment.

METHODS

The methods of application: (1) Foliage sprays; (2) stump treatments; and (3) basal sprays.

The method used most extensively in north Arkansas has been the foliage sprays, since in this way the chemicals can be applied by airplane on large areas. Foliage sprays must be applied during the growing season.

AIRPLANE SPRAYING

Farmer experience in north Arkansas indicates that aerial spraying with brush-killing chemicals is a good way to convert scrub hardwood brushland into productive rangeland. About 5,000 acres of brushland were airplane-sprayed in 1952 in north Arkansas at a total cost of \$9.50 an acre. The mixture used for airplane application was 3 quarts of chemicals (equal mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T) and 17 quarts of Diesel oil an acre. This makes a total application of five gallons of mixture an acre.

Complete eradication of all brush is seldom accomplished by a single airplane spraying, although present indications are that over 85 percent of the scrub hardwood brush can be eliminated with one spraying. In some areas, it may be necessary to make a repeat spraying to kill undergrowth that was not killed with the first application because of the heavy overstory. Also, seedlings may come up from acorns and nuts in the ground after the first spraying; they would need a spraying.

Farmer experience in airplane spraying shows that the application is just as important as the chemicals used. It is necessary that the pilots be experienced in brush work and that the area to be sprayed be plainly marked and flagged.

STUMP TREATMENTS

Spraying a fresh-cut stump with either a hand or a mechanical sprayer is a good method to kill all the roots and prevent resprouting. It is not necessary to spray the entire stump as the chemical applied to the heart of the stump will be wasted. It is only necessary to spray around the sapwood of the stump, as this is the part of the tree that is active.

If it is planned to cut out the timber after an airplane spraying, it is best to wait a few months after the application before starting the cutting operations. The delay will give the chemical time to work down into the roots. If the trees are cut before the airplane application, it is doubtful if enough chemical will get down to each individual stump to kill the root system.

The mixture to use when treating fresh-cut stumps is 1 gallon of 2,4,5-T to 20 gallons of water. Stump treatment can be accomplished any month during the year.

BASAL SPRAYING

Basal spray consists simply of spraying the bark completely around the tree 18 inches down to the ground. The chemicals penetrate the bark, enter the cambium, are translocated downward, and kill the roots. It has been found by farmers in north Arkansas that better results can be obtained by using 1 gallon of 2,4,5-T and 20 gallons of Diesel oil.

Many farmers prefer this basal treatment method because of its simplicity and because it takes little manual labor. Farmers can use the basal treatment during the winter months when labor is more readily available, although this treatment can be used any time.

Lowry Walker, a cooperator with the Benton County Soil Conservation District, has installed a pump and tank on his farm car. The tank has a 120-gallon capacity and the pressure can be adjusted from 4 to 60 pounds. Mr. Walker says he can spray about 20 acres a day with this equipment. Several hundred miles of telephone right-of-way have been sprayed with this type of sprayer in north Arkansas with excellent results.

ATTACH PUMP TO POWER TAKE-OFF

Other farmers in north Arkansas have applied the chemical for brush control by attaching a pump to the power take-off on a farm tractor. A 55-gallon oil drum and small pump work well on a tractor.

HAND APPLICATION

As for hand application, almost any type of hand pump is suitable. It is important that a special type of hose be used since 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T may damage a common hose. However, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T are non-corrosive and any metal container is satisfactory. Neither is 2,4-D nor 2,4,5-T poisonous to livestock. Areas may be treated with the livestock in the area.

A word of caution, however, is needed here: the application of hormone sprays should be done in accordance with Arkansas laws. This is necessary especially to avoid damaging susceptible field crops.

Even with a successful brush control application of chemicals, if sound pasture or range management is not practiced, the area will soon return to brush. Improved pasture and range management play an important part in insuring proper maintenance and continuous production of desirable forage for livestock grazing.

The field of chemical brush control is relatively new and many aspects of it are yet to be explored. It is advisable to go into this type of brush eradication slowly and on a trial basis and then enlarge from there.

MSA Buys Wonder Drug From Patent-Jumping Foreign Firm

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAUL W. SHAFER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 12, 1953

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, there are some indications that the United States is regaining possession, control, and use of its State Department and of such instrumentalities of foreign affairs as the Mutual Security Agency.

In view of that optimistic prospect, perhaps there is hope for effective action on a petition for redress of grievances which has come to my attention and, I believe, to the attention of the other Members of the Michigan delegation in this House and in the other body.

I refer to a letter of February 6 from the Detroit Board of Commerce, over the signature of the manager of the World Trade Department, Mr. Richard B. Frost, charging the Mutual Security Agency with placing an order for wonder drugs with an Italian firm charged with patent-jumping—charged with stealing this very formula and product from the originators, Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit.

This foreign firm—Carlos Erba, of Milan, Italy—has previously been charged by Parke, Davis & Co. with manufacture and sale of the product, chloromycetin, in large quantities to Honk Kong, where it is believed to be finding its way into China and to the Red Army in Korea.

During the past year the Detroit firm has made numerous representations to the State Department and Mutual Security Agency against the unethical and illegal practices of the Italian firm.

It cannot be said that these representations have been without result. The result, Mr. Speaker, has been that Mutual Security Agency itself has placed a \$33,000 order with this Italian firm for chloromycetin to be delivered to Formosa. In other words, MSA is making itself a party to violation of American patents by a foreign firm.

I understand that the Detroit firm has filed protests with the Italian Government over the patent-jumping activities of the Milan firm, also without avail. This is not too surprising, since it is pointed out that the Parke, Davis patents on chloromycetin are recognized all over the world except in Italy. And I am not so sure we should be too harsh toward Italy, in view of the obvious willingness of the United States Government in recent years to give away its resources and wealth to foreign countries, without restraint.

It is shocking, to say the least, to find protests to our own Government not only disregarded but a Government agency now an active party in the steal of patent rights—rights lawfully established by years of research and heavy expenditures of money by Parke, Davis & Co.

Incidentally, it is reasonable to suppose that this same patent-jumping procedure has been, or may be, extended by Italian firms to other American drug manufacturers, including the excellent Upjohn Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., in my district, which has also made major contributions to "wonder drug" developments and thus to the health of our Armed Forces and of the civilian population. By the same token, unless the purchase of products from a foreign, patent-jumping firm by MSA is not halted in this instance, and completely repudiated, we could expect other American firms to be similarly imposed upon.

I have called upon the State Department, MSA, and any other appropriate agency to intervene in the matter of the \$33,000 order for Formosa. I also call for a thorough investigation of the patent-jumping activities of the Milan firm, and such action as will terminate that illegal activity in a country which readily accepts American support and financial assistance. And I suggest that the Congress keep a close eye on developments in this instance. It could be one indication as to how successfully the United States is regaining possession, control, and use of its State Department and allied agencies.

**Rotary Club of Osceola Mills, Pa.,
Adopts a Resolution in Protest Against
the Importation of Residual Oil That
Is Seriously Threatening the Economy
of Pennsylvania and Menacing the
Bituminous Coal Industry**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 12, 1953

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on February 2, 1953, the Rotary Club of Osceola Mills, Pa., adopted a resolution that lends emphasis to my remarks on the floor of the House last week when I warned that the economy of this Nation and in particular of the State of Pennsylvania is being seriously threatened by the importation of foreign residual oil.

On February 9 I introduced a bill to remedy the condition, and I sincerely trust that Members of Congress will realize the true situation and take proper steps to correct it by speedy approval of H. R. 2870.

The resolution adopted by the Osceola Mills (Pa.) Rotary Club is as follows:

The heavy and increasing importation of certain oil products into the United States is adversely and seriously affecting the economy of Pennsylvania and especially the 20 counties whose economy is heavily dependent on the production of bituminous coal.

Coal producers of Pennsylvania have for decades had regular customers in New England and along the eastern seaboard who purchase annually millions of tons of coal, that under present prices aggregate \$100,-

000,000. Imported oil has supplanted more than one-half of that business and under present treaties between the United States and foreign oil-producing countries, there is no hope of recovering any substantial portion of this business.

This loss amounts to millions of dollars in wages to coal miners. It means the throwing out of employment of many railroad workers. It injures, and in many instances, destroys small-business enterprises located within the trade area of these mining communities and which depend upon the production and sale of coal for their prosperity. Examples of such small enterprises are: retail stores, automobile dealers, restaurants, service stations, repair shops, department stores, and other types of business, and in many instances wholesale enterprises.

It may be conservatively said that between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000 per year is being taken out of the economy of Pennsylvania through unrestricted flow of these foreign fuel products: Therefore be it

Resolved—

1. That it is the considered judgment of this organization that it view with much concern these conditions and that it and each individual member thereof exercise their influence in any way possible to relieve this situation.

2. That the proper officers of this organization are hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each member of the Pennsylvania delegation in the United States Congress with the request that proper legislation be initiated to bring about permanent relief in these matters. That a copy be sent to each, the Governor of Pennsylvania, the secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, United States Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of the Interior, and the Tariff Commission of the United States, with the request that at once proper regulation shall be made, proper duties imposed, or quotas established that may immediately correct the unfair competition with American products brought about by foreign importation of competitive products.

OSCEOLA MILLS ROTARY CLUB,
EARL HOBBA, President.

PAUL C. MATTERN, Secretary.

OSCEOLA MILLS, PA., February 2, 1953.

**Unions Take Action To Clean Up
Water-Front Mess**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. LOUIS B. HELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1953

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, the press has been full of sensational accounts in the last few months concerning widespread crime along our waterfronts and the infiltration of gangsters and racketeers who have obtained a stranglehold on the dock areas, particularly in eastern ports. There is a great demand on the part of the American public for labor unions to exert leadership and clean up the water fronts, get rid of the gangsters and the racketeers who are ruining our commerce at home and abroad and are jeopardizing our national interests and our national security.

The American people have a right to demand such action and to expect that a full and thorough clean-up of this situation be undertaken without delay. I

was, therefore, happy to learn that responsible and alert union leaders are very much perturbed over the developments along our waterfronts and are seeking ways to improve the situation.

I am referring particularly to such men as Paul Hall, who heads the Seafarers International Union which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At a recent meeting of some 200 representatives of all the A. F. of L. maritime unions in New York, including longshoremen, seafarers, radio operators, and licensed officers on American merchant ships, Mr. Hall delivered a stinging address directed primarily against those who are responsible for condoning and encouraging crime along our water fronts. He charged them with bringing down a plague of public criticism against all the maritime unions and warned that his union, the Seafarers International Union, will do everything possible to "find out what the truth is."

Mr. Hall pointed out that management was just as guilty as labor in the current water-front mess and that it should cooperate in cleaning up the mess. He emphasized time and again that labor was determined to undertake a thorough reform of the water fronts.

We aren't kidding about this—

He said.

We have a belly full of this kind of thing—the terrible position the trade-union movement is in on the water front of New York.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion the Seafarers International Union and its Secretary-Treasurer Paul Hall deserve to be commended for the leadership they have taken in dealing with this matter and seeking a speedy solution to the problem in the best interests of labor, the city of New York, and the country as a whole. This union of seafaring men and its leaders, many of whom I know personally, are a progressive maritime organization. They are always seeking ways and means to improve the lot of their membership on a democratic and equitable basis. This union adheres to the principles of clean, sound trade-unionism, its membership consists mostly of young and vigorous Americans who wish to make seafaring a life-long career, its leaders understand the needs and the problems with which the membership is faced, and they are determined to meet those needs and solve the problems. I have no doubt that under the able leadership of Paul Hall that will be accomplished.

Already at the instigation of Paul Hall and other maritime union leaders steps are being taken to rid the New York water fronts of crime. At the meeting I referred to earlier, the Greater New York Harbor Port Council was formed, comprised of all the maritime unions, and a strong program was adopted which should be of tremendous help in ferreting out the criminals and the lawbreakers along the water fronts. The major points of this program are as follows:

1. Union democracy: To guarantee the internal democracy of all local unions, the program includes provisions for a monthly meeting, secret balloting on all major issues, maintenance of adequate bookkeeping.

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